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18 August 1961

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# CENTRAL

# INTELLIGENCE

# BULLETIN



State Dept. review completed

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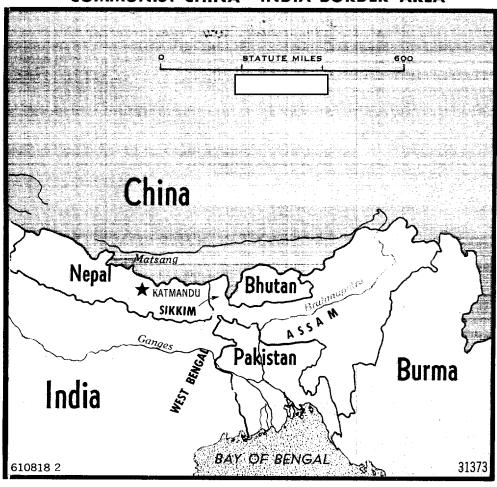
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#### **COMMUNIST CHINA - INDIA BORDER AREA**

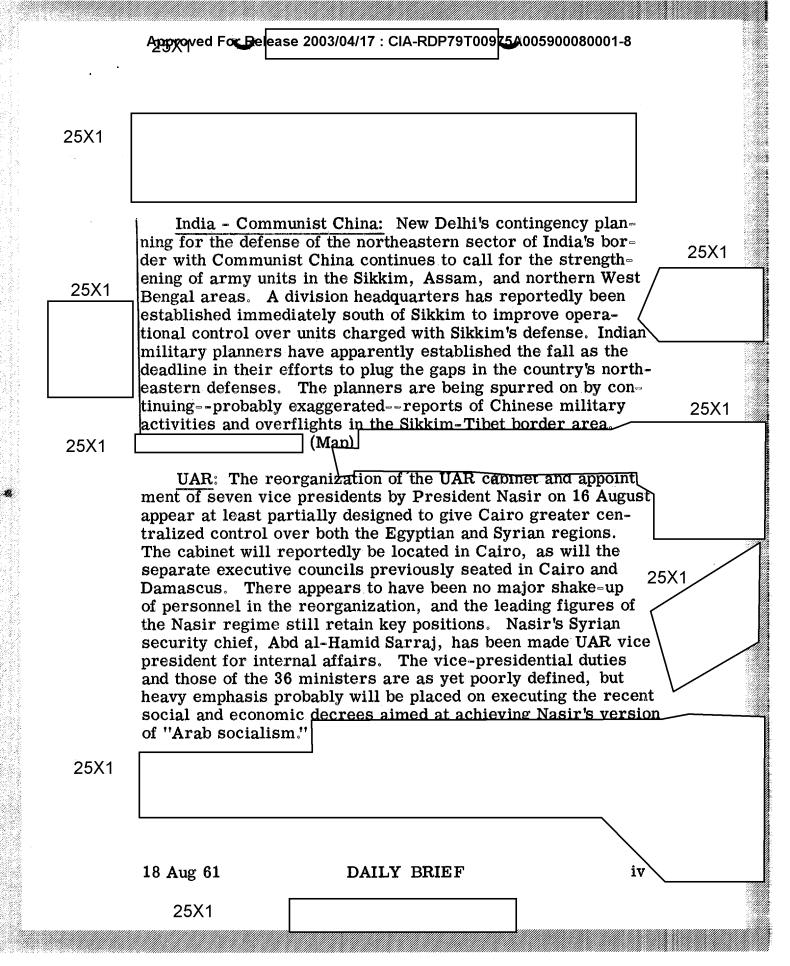


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Chile: The conservative government of President Alessandri plans to ask the two major copper companies in Chile-which are American-owned--to agree to its selling to the USSR 60,000 tons of copper a year for four years, according to an official of one of the companies. The sale would equal about 10 percent of Chile's copper production. The Soviet price is said to be one-half cent per pound above the world market price. Rightist groups in Chile have recently alleged that the Alliance for Progress would be unnecessary as far as Chile is concerned if the US would pay a fair price for Chilean copper.

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#### SELECTED INTELLIGENCE REPORTS AND ESTIMATES

(Available during the preceding week)

Prospects for North and South Vietnam: political and eco-

nomic situation; Communist threat to South Vietnam, including both DRV pressure and insurgent activity of the Viet Cong; outlook for the struggle in the GVN. U.S.I.B. NIE 14.3/53-61. Aug 15'61. 25X1 Stability of East Germany in a Berlin crisis: ability of the regime to maintain domestic order; possibility of antiregime action; and capability of the military forces. U.S.I.B. SNIE 12.4-61. Aug 15'61. 25X1 Vulnerability of the East German economy to Western countermeasures, suppl.: nature and effectiveness of measures taken by East Germany to reduce its vulnerability; decrease in West Germany's importance as a supplier of NATO exports; recent changes in dependence on imports of selected commodities and on West German and NATO transport services. Tables. E.I.C. Economic Intelligence Report EIC R18-52. 20pp. Aug'61. 25X1 25X1

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### Further Retreat From the Commune System In Communist China

In mid-1959, control over the land, manpower, and tools in rural China passed from the commune to the production brigade, the farm unit equivalent in size and function to the commune's predecessor, the agricultural producer cooperative. This was the regime's first major retreat on collectivization. Reports now being received indicate that control has been transferred from the brigade to the production team—the smallest farm unit.

Peiping's attempts to retain the illusion of a functioning commune system which no longer has any reality have apparently created organizational confusion in the countryside. Some reports describe the allocation of farm land to individuals and groups of workers; the press has in one case termed production teams too large for efficient management of actual field work and in another said that "equal priority" must be given to production on collective land and land owned by the peasants; and the organizational changes on which detailed information is available are noticeably lacking in standardization.

Reports of official moves to increase incentives in the countryside have also become more frequent. According to the Consulate General in Hong Kong, there have been some increases in

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state prices for major farm products and numerous press articles on the distribution of "incentive grain" to peasants who exceed their production targets. In 1960, specific grain rations were distributed to peasants irrespective of their labor records.

These and other measures taken since the beginning of the year reflect Peiping's urgent concern over agricultural production. The regime apparently realizes that its agricultural programs and organizations have only worked against its efforts to boost crop output, but it appears to be at a loss for acceptable substitutes.

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## Chile Apparently Plans Sale to USSR of Copper From American Companies

Copper is usually in short supply within the bloc. Chile has not made any direct copper sale to the Soviet Union in recent years.

With 60,000 tons of copper worth nearly \$40,000,000 at current prices, the reported premium offered by the USSR would equal about \$650,000. Chile almost completed negotiations with the USSR last January for a sale similar in amount. At that time only the world market price was quoted, however, and US-owned companies were not involved. The Chilean Government would obtain exclusively from the US-owned companies the copper for the sale now proposed; 20,000 tons refined in the United States would be included.

Chile's first rightist government in over 20 years has recently shown hostility toward private foreign investment. Official statements in the past two months have revealed that new mineral discoveries in northern Chile will probably be entrusted to state enterprises rather than to private investment; these statements have implied that American-owned copper companies are exploiting the country and not meeting their obligations to the workers. This apparent shift in government policy seems to stem chiefly from a rise in nationalism, frustration over the lack of economic progress and national leadership, rightist resentment of US endorsement of socio-economic reform as a condition for participation in the Alliance for Progress, and heightened interparty rivalry.

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